

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
ABSTRACT

Energy Department – Rural Electrification Plan of the State of Andhra Pradesh – Publication of Gazette Notification – Issued.

-----

ENERGY (PR.IV) DEPARTMENT

G.O. Ms. No.25

Dated 02.07.2011.  
Read the following:

1. From the Addl. Joint Managing Director (Distribution), APTRANSCO, Vidyut Soudha, Hyderabad, Lr. No.CE(RE)/SE(RE)/A3/F.RE Plan/D.No.120/10, dated 30.06.2010.
2. From the Addl. Joint Managing Director (Distribution), APTRANSCO, Vidyut Soudha, Hyderabad, Lr. No.CE(RE)/SE(RE)/A3/F.RE Plan/D.No.176/10, dated 26.08.2010 and even No. dated 08.09.2010.
3. The Ministry of Power, the Gazette of India, Resolution No.44/26/05-RE (Vol-II), dated 23.08.2010.
4. Govt.Lr.No.5145/PR.IV/2010-1, dated 29.01.2011.
5. From the Addl. Joint Managing Director HRD & Distribution, APTRANSCO, Vidyut Soudha, Hyderabad, Lr. No. AJMD/ CE(EA, O, RE&IT)/SE (RE)/A3/F.RE Plan/D.No.324/10, dated 01.03.2011.

**ORDER:**

The following notification will be published in an Extraordinary issue of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 02.07.2011.

**Notification**

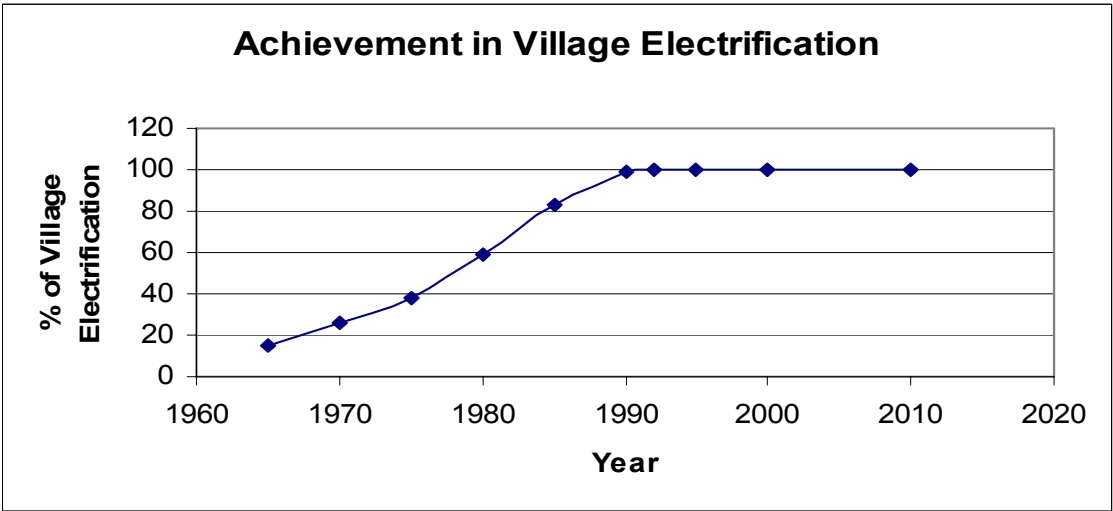
In compliance with item 3.4 of the Ministry of Power, Government of India published "Rural Electrification Policy" vide Resolution No.44/26/05-RE (Vol-II) dated 23.08.2010 and under the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby notifies the Rural Electrification Plan for the State to achieve the national goal for providing access to electricity to all rural households as per the Section 2 of the said Policy.

**1. *Introduction***

- 1.1 The Electricity Act, 2003 has accorded renewed priority to rural electrification and provision of electricity services in order to provide access to electricity to all. Keeping this in view, the State has identified rural electrification as a major thrust area.

**1.2 *Status of Rural Electricity Services in Andhra Pradesh***

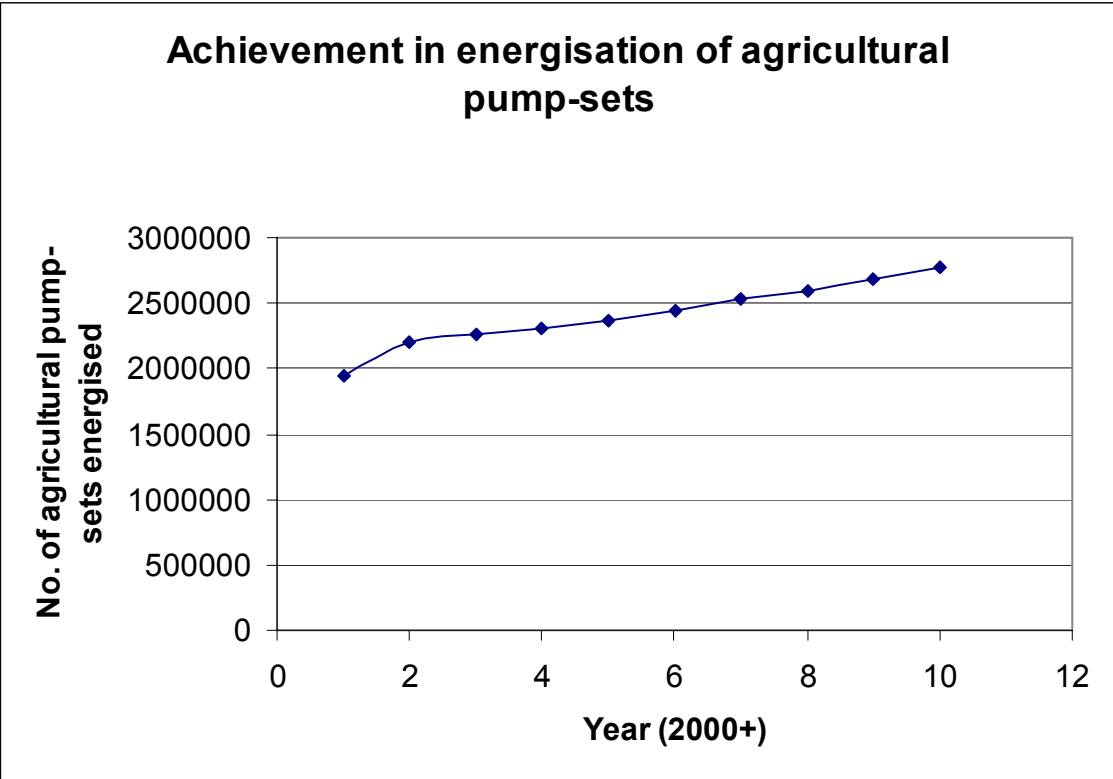
- (i) Rural Electrification is a vital program for socio-economic development of rural areas. The objective of rural electrification is to provide access to electricity to all rural households, which will improve standard of living of rural populace and will improve their productivity.
- (ii) In Andhra Pradesh, all the 26,613 Nos. villages have been electrified by the year 1992 itself and the achievement in this regard is as illustrated below:



- (iii) As per the Census 2001, out of the 7.62 crore population in Andhra Pradesh, 72.69% of the population reside in rural areas. Out of the 1.70 crore households existing in the State, 1.26 crore households are rural households only, against which percentage of electrification of rural households is 88.83%. The per capita consumption of electricity in Andhra Pradesh is 929 kwh (2009-10)

**1.3 ENERGISATION OF AGRICULTURAL PUMP-SETS**

- (i) At present, 28.55 lakh agricultural services are existing in the State of Andhra Pradesh, which is the second highest in the country. The energy consumption by the agricultural pump-sets constitutes 30-35 % of total energy consumption in the state. The energy consumption by the agricultural sector is significant and the agricultural energy consumption is growing rapidly. The agricultural pump-sets play an important role in the State's economy, as they are responsible for providing assured irrigation to 110 lakh acres of land. The employment potential created due to cultivation under irrigated pump-sets is estimated to be 110 crore man-days.
- (ii) Achievement in energisation of agricultural pump-sets in Andhra Pradesh, is as illustrated below:



#### 1.4. STATUS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

- (i) The definition of an electrified village has been specified under the Ministry of Power's O.M.No.42/1/2001-D (RE), dated 5<sup>th</sup> February 2004 as given below:

"A village would be classified as electrified if :

- (a) Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as Dalit Basti/hamlet where it exists; and
  - (b) Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centers, Dispensaries, Community centers etc., and
  - (c) The number of households electrified are at least 10% of the total number of households in the village."
- (ii) In accordance with the revised definition, mentioned above, the present status of rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh is as given in Tables 1 to 4.

Table – 1  
Status of Village Electrification

Total number of inhabited villages as per 2001 census in the state	26,613
Total number of villages electrified as on 31-3-2010	26,613
Total number of un-electrified villages as on 31-3-2010	NIL

Table – 2  
Status of Electrification of Rural Households

Total number of rural households as per 2001 census	1,26,07,167
Number of rural households electrified prior to launching of Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	83,84,565
Number of rural households electrified under RGGVY up to March 2010	28,15,503
Total number of rural households electrified up to March 2010	1,12,00,068
Number of rural households electrified under RGGVY during the year 2010-11 up to January, 2011	2,46,732
Total number of rural households electrified up to January 2011	1,14,46,800
Balance number of un-electrified rural households as on 01-02-2011	11,15,967

Table – 2A  
Status of Electrification of Rural BPL Households

Total number of rural BPL households	65,18,830
Number of rural BPL households electrified prior to launching of RGGVY	35,59,410
Number of rural BPL households electrified under RGGVY up to March 2010	22,74,492
Total number of rural BPL households electrified up to March 2010	58,33,902
Number of rural BPL households electrified under RGGVY during the year 2010-11 up to January, 2011	1,67,985
Total number of rural BPL households electrified up to January, 2011	60,01,887
Balance number of un-electrified rural BPL households as on 01-02-2011	5,16,943

Table – 3  
Status of Electrification of Rural Habitations

Total number of habitations	73274
Number of habitations electrified prior to launching of RGGVY	58940
Number of habitations electrified under RGGVY up to March 2010	13270
Total number of habitations electrified up to March 2010	72210
Number of habitations electrified under RGGVY during the year 2010-11 up to January, 2011	199
Total number of habitations electrified up to January 2011	72409
Balance number of un-electrified habitations as on 01-02-2011	865

Table – 4  
Status of Energisation of Pump sets/Tube wells

Total number of pump sets/tube wells energized as on 31-3-2010	27,69,275
Total number of pump sets/tube wells energized as on 31-01-2011	28,55,331
Target for energisation of pump sets/tube wells, during 2011-12 to 2015-16	7,50,000

## 2. ***Objective the Rural Electrification Plan***

The national Rural Electrification Policy mandates the State Governments to prepare and notify a Rural Electrification Plan in accordance with the Rural Electrification Policy, 2006. This Rural Electrification Plan aims at:

- (i) Provision of access to electricity to all rural households by year 2012.
- (ii) Quality and reliable power supply at reasonable rates
- (iii) Minimum lifeline consumption of one (1) unit per household per day as a merit good by 2012.

## 3. ***Approach to Rural Electrification***

3.1 Grid connectivity will be the normal way of electrification of villages. The state will develop suitable electricity infrastructure at various levels i.e. state, district, mandal, village and habitation level to provide access to electricity for all. All inhabited census villages and habitations up to 100 population will be considered for providing rural infrastructure and for providing access to electricity. Distribution transformers of suitable capacity to cater the present demand with the expected growth for 5 years will be provided in each village/habitation. In case of un-electrified habitations, High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) will also be considered wherever necessary to keep the technical and commercial loss to minimum. In the already electrified villages, the existing infrastructure will be augmented and strengthened from time to time to meet the growing demand.

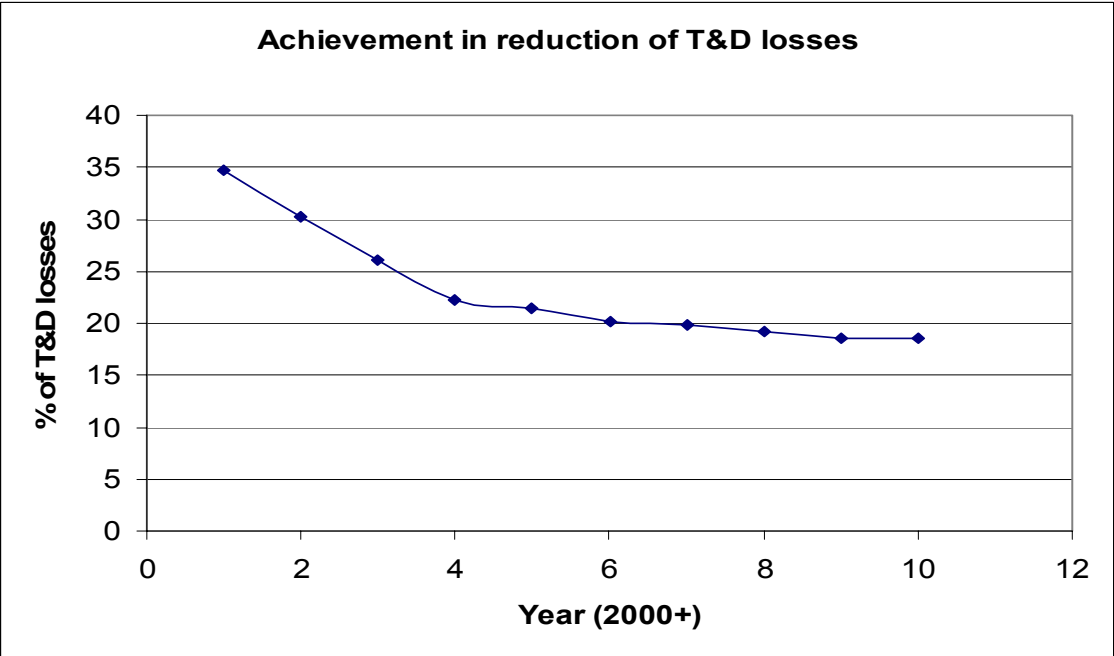
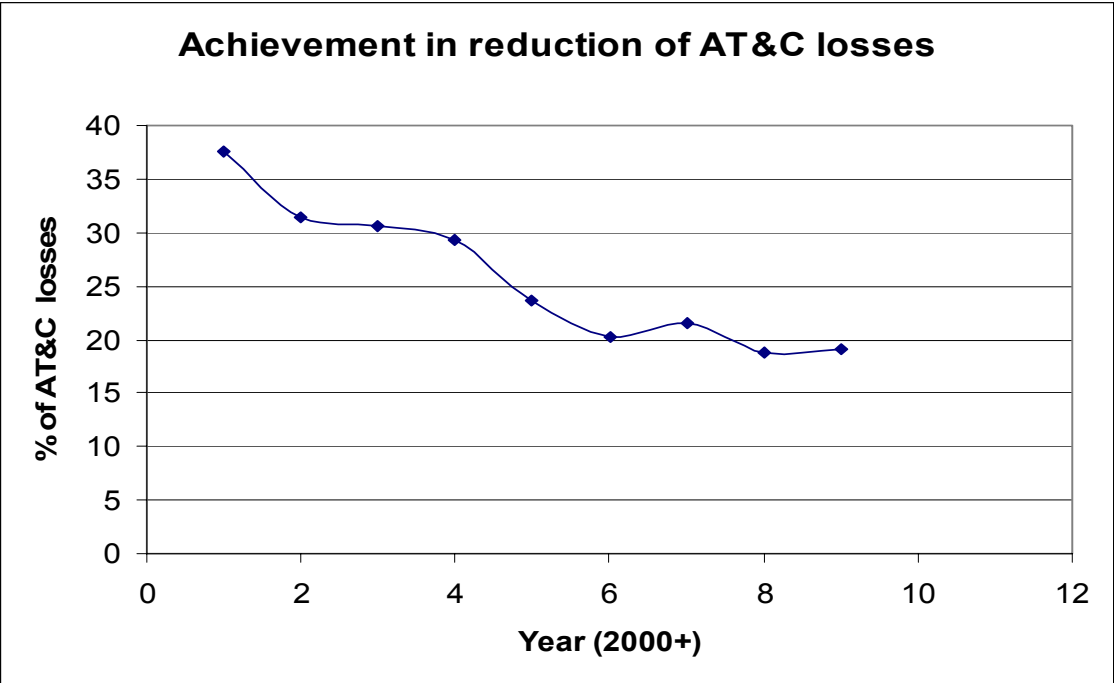
3.2 For remote and interior habitations, where grid connectivity would not be feasible or not cost effective, off-grid solutions based on stand-alone system will be taken up for supply of electricity so that every household gets access to electricity. Where neither standalone systems nor grid connectivity is feasible and if only alternative is to use isolated lighting technologies like solar photovoltaic will be adopted.

- 3.3 Decentralized distributed generation facilities together with local distribution net work will be considered either on conventional or non-conventional methods of electricity generation whichever is more suitable and economical. Non-conventional sources of energy could be utilized even where grid connectivity exists provided it is found to be cost effective.
- 3.4 Electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households would be financed with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all rural habitations. Households above poverty line would be paying for their connections at prescribed connection charges and no subsidy would be available for this purpose.
- 3.5 The electricity connections to the agriculture pump sets will be provided on demand subject to underground water availability and on payment of connection charges as per the utility terms and conditions. The electricity connections to other productive loads in the rural areas will also be provided after required clearances from the concerned departments.
- 3.6 The rural areas in accordance with the Seventy-Third Amendment to the Constitution of India have already been notified vide notification GoAP Gazette No. 82 dated 30-11-2005 ( Registered No.HSE-49/2003-2005) (G.O Ms No.401 dated 28-11-2005 of PR & RD (PTS.IV) Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- 3.7 Andhra Pradesh Distribution Companies viz., Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited (APEPDCL), Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (APSPDCL), Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Limited (APCPDCL), Andhra Pradesh Northern Power Distribution Company Limited (APNPDCL) & Rural Electric Co-operative Societies (RESCOs) will be the nodal agency for rural electrification in the state through conventional or non-conventional resources under Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) Projects under RGGVY. The State-level Co-ordination Committee on Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY) notified vide G.O. Ms. No.88, Energy (Power-IV) Department, GoAP dated 08-08-2008 and the District level monitoring committees as notified vide G.O. Ms. No. 21 Energy (Power-III) Department, GoAP dated 05-03-2005 shall monitor the progress on rural electrification in the state and achievement of the other objectives of the Plan.
- 3.8 The state will use the provisions of RGGVY scheme as far as possible for achieving the objectives of the plan. Coverage and progress under on-going RGGVY projects, are indicated in Annexure-I. For the works not covered under RGGVY, the State will provide fund under the state budget or otherwise will take loans from financial institutions like REC, PFC and NABARD to meet the fund requirement.
- 3.9 Assistance from public funds to village electrification projects would be one time dispensation. Special efforts would be made to develop load by promoting economic activities with active involvement of consumers so that not only adequate revenue is generated to cover the cost of power supplied, O&M expenses and loan servicing but also to ensure that the assets can be replaced in future without the requirement of any capital subsidy. The State and the distribution utility would facilitate coordination in policy and planning between electricity supply institutions and other sectors such as rural industries, food processing, cold chain, and various economic services to promote such economic load development. Supply of electricity at specified voltage also at evening peak hours would be required to achieve this aim.

- 3.10 The State will deploy franchisees for management of local distribution on selective remote and interior feeders in rural areas in villages electrified under RGGVY in order to ensure revenue sustainability. The franchisees will also be established in other villages, if necessary, to improve services to the consumers and reduction in commercial losses.
- 3.11 The Panchayati Raj Institutions will have an important role of overseeing, in advisory capacity, the delivery of service by the franchisees according to their identified responsibilities. The nodal agency will arrange suitable capacity building programmes for franchisees and prospective franchisees in consultation with REC.
- 3.12 The State will ensure a minimum daily supply of 12 hours of electricity in all the rural areas from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M next day.
- 3.13 The State will make required provisions in the budget for fulfilling the subsidy requirement against supply of power to the subsidized consumers in the state.
- 3.14 The Gram Panchayat/villages Council or equivalent shall issue the first Certificate at the time of the habitation becoming eligible for declaration as electrified. Subsequent to the habitation being declared as 'Electrified', the Gram Panchayat shall certify and confirm the electrified status of the village. If the Gram Panchayat unduly delays certification, the State Government may get the status of electrification verified through another appropriate independent agency.
- 3.15 In order to maximize benefits from the limited resources available, it is essential that energy efficiency is promoted as a mass campaign in the rural areas. Therefore, State will take steps for bringing awareness on electricity related issues including generation, distribution, energy conservation and energy efficiency and energy-water nexus among elected Panchayat representatives.
- 3.16 The use of CFL lamps will be encouraged for lighting purposes, which will reduce the lighting load. The state would evolve programs for encouraging use of economically viable energy efficient farm equipment, especially irrigation pump sets. The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 has provided necessary legal frame work for this.
- 3.17 The use of information technology for supply of electricity in rural areas through both grid and off-grid measures would lead to efficiency and reduction in costs. Special efforts for widespread use of information technology would be made.
- 3.18 A suitable mass media communication program should be evolved at the earliest to encourage communities take up management of local electricity distribution.

#### ***4. Development of Infrastructure to meet the increased demand of Power***

- 4.1 Performance of the power sector in terms of AT&C losses and T&D losses, is as illustrated below:



4.2 The direct and indirect increase in demand for electricity as a result of rural electrification and the growth in power demand will necessitate augmentation of Generation, Transmission and Sub-transmission infrastructure. The state is having energy shortage of 1768 MU (2.73 %) and peak shortage of 599 MW (Max) (5 %). The installed capacity of the state is 15067 MW. The growth rate of demand is at 6% considering the past five years and the expected growth rate of demand is about 9% in next five years considering the huge rural electrification programme taken up in the state and also considering the number of lift irrigation projects coming up. It is estimated that the total power requirement by 2015-16 will be 19626 MW, including the demand arising out of implementation of rural electrification. The year-wise details of estimated demand as given in Table 5.

Table – 5  
Growth in Demand of Electricity

Particulars	'11-12	'12-13	'13-14	'14-15	'15-16
Estimated Power demand in MW	13013	14156	15592	18516	19626

4.3 The state has planned to increase the installed capacity to meet this increased demand through establishment of power plants in State sector and share from the Central Sector projects besides through

Case-I bidding under long-term PPA. Suitable provision has been kept in the state budget for this purpose. Installed Capacity of Power Generation and proposals for future capacity additions, are as indicated in Annexure II & III of this Plan.

- 4.4
- (i)

The existing transmission network in the state consists of 9 Nos. 400 kV sub-stations with 3174 Ckm of 400 kV lines, 96 Nos. 220 kV sub-stations with 12694 Ckm of 220 kV lines and 278 Nos. 132 kV sub-stations with 15105 Ckm of 132 kV lines.
- (ii)

For transmission of the required power from generating stations to the load centers, provision for erection of additional 4 Nos. 400 kV sub-stations with 3478 Ckm of 400 kV lines, 25 Nos. 220 kV sub-stations with 2648 Ckm of 220 kV lines and 49 Nos. 132 kV sub-stations with 1603 Ckm of 132 kV lines transmission lines and substations has been made in next five years as shown below:

Table:6A  
Investment Plan for Transmission

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	TOTAL
Investment in Rs. Crores	1060	1110	1110	660	1200	5140

Table:6B  
Proposed addition of Transmission Network

Addl. Tr Network	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	TOTAL
400 kv line(ckm)	720	1336	220	580	622	3478
220 kv line(ckm)	442	169	409	268	1360	2648
132 kv line(ckm)	341	119	82	285	776	1603
400 kv SS/MVA	1/630	1/1260		1/630	1/630	4/3150
220 kv SS/MVA	7/1400	3/600	5/1000	5/1000	5/1000	25/5000
132 kv SS/MVA	16/2112	5/1609	5/1737	4/1880	19/2508	49/9846

- 4.5
- (i)

The existing sub-transmission network and the distribution system consists of 40335.16 CKM of 33 KV line, 3758 Nos. 33/11 KV sub-stations, 267986 CKM of 11 KV line, 736812 Nos. Distribution Transformers and 539694 CKM of LT line.
- (ii)

The growth in agriculture, commercial and domestic loads in the rural areas will require strengthening of existing infrastructure and also for providing quality power supply to the rural areas. This will require segregation of agriculture & rural feeders, conversion of LT network to HVDS, augmentation of transformers etc., The State will avail the funding under various schemes such as R-APDRP & RGGVY of the Central Govt. for this purpose. For the activities, which cannot be covered under Central Schemes, the state will fund the same through budgetary support or from loans from the financial institutions like REC, PFC and NABARD etc. The estimated additional requirements during the period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are 31305 CKM of 33 KV Line, 2116 Nos. 33/11 KV Sub-stations, 229257 CKM of 11 KV line, 404168 Nos. Distribution Transformers and 126992 CKM of LT line.
- (iii)

The financials requirement for the above additions are shown at Table 7.



Table – 7  
Creation of Sub-Transmission & Dist. Infrastructure

Particulars	Cost (Rs. Cr)	'11-12	'12-13	'13-14	'14-15	'15-16
Rural Electricity Distribution backbone and Village Electricity Infrastructure under RGGVY	1382	200	220	264	317	381
		RGGVY Ph I	Proposed under RGGVY Phase-II			
Strengthening of existing distribution network by state	8277	1688	1808	1418	1529	1834
TOTAL	9659	1888	2028	1682	1846	2215

## 5. **Management of Local Distribution in Rural Areas**

5.1 Government of Andhra Pradesh has been taking a consistent stand, not to go in for deployment of franchisees in APDISCOMs, in view of their best performance and on the following grounds.

(a) 100% village electrification achieved in the State by the year 1992 itself.

(b) The management of rural electrification and distribution in rural areas is done by the respective DISCOMs themselves, with each Section Office taking care of rural areas in its jurisdiction. The Section Office when considered individually is functioning as a performing centre with profit and there is no need for deploying any other agency for management of rural distribution.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh experience with 5 Rural Electric Co-operative Societies (RESCOs) at Atmakur (Nellore District), Jogipeta (Medak District), Kadiri-East (Anantapur District), Kadiri-West (Anantapur District) and Rayachoti (Kadapa District) was not satisfactory in distribution of power supply in these areas and hence these RESCOs were wound up and taken over by the respective DISCOMs of their jurisdiction.

(d) Government of Andhra Pradesh as well as DISCOMs are taking consistent stand, not to go in for deployment of franchisees, considering the best customer services being ensured by the DISCOMs and high collection efficiency around 100%.

(e) Since computerization of LT Billing has also been implemented in all the DISCOMs, billing and collection of energy consumption charges has been made quicker and easier with flexibility to the consumer and this system is functioning efficiently.

Hence, there is no scope for the requirement for deployment of franchisees in APDISCOMs in the already electrified villages.

5.2 However, deployment of franchisees for management of local distribution in rural areas will be taken up under special circumstances in case of very remote and interior villages/habitations wherever necessary in order to ensure revenue sustainability and to improve services to the consumers. Franchisees for the management of rural distribution could be Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), user's associations, cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs.

## **6. Bulk purchase of power and retail tariffs**

- 6.1 Persons exempt under Section 13 of the Electricity Act, 2003 may procure power from the existing licensee of the area or from any other sources. Where such persons purchase power from the licensee of the area, they would be treated as a separate category by the Appropriate Commission for the determination of the Bulk Purchase Price ("BPP") to be paid by them to the licensees. In such cases the tariff for retail sale to the consumers in the area of such persons would be as determined for the licensee by the Appropriate Commission.
- 6.2 If not determined competitively, the BPP should be set on a normative basis based on representative consumer mix and will not vary on a case-to case basis. The BPP set along with margins prescribed for the local distribution enterprise will be such that consumers tariff is maintained at the same level. This BPP would be fully factored into the submission of the distribution utility to the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions for their revenue requirements.
- 6.3 Where the said persons purchase power from a source other than the distribution licensee of the area, the procurement price would be mutually agreed between such persons and the suppliers. In such cases the retail tariff shall be determined in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the SERC with oversight of the District Committee.
- 6.4 Due to massive rural electrification in the state, there will be massive increase in domestic consumption. This will result in a drastic change in the consumer mix of the utility, leading to an increase in tariff. State will evolve an affordable tariff structure for rural households in association with the regulator, particularly for BPL households keeping in mind their present expenditure for domestic lighting. The gap, between the tariff so determined by the regulator and the affordable tariff for BPL households will be bridged through appropriate provision in the state budget.
- 6.5 The Government shall be providing free electricity connections to all the BPL families. The tariff for the BPL consumers is Rs.1.45/- per kwhr. In case of BPL connections, the State Government is subsidizing Rs. 10/- per month towards the cost of consumption of one 40-watt bulb (for 6 hours per a day) during the month. It is proposed to provide the enhanced amount of subsidy for BPL consumption through the budgetary support in addition to cross subsidization.

## **7. Stand Alone Systems for Rural Areas**

- 7.1 For the purposes of the eighth proviso to section 14 of the said Electricity Act, 2003 rural areas would mean all rural areas as defined/specified pursuant to the Seventy-Third Amendment to the Constitution of India (Article 243 of the Constitution of India). The State has already notified the rural areas through GoAP Gazette No. 82 dated 30-11-2005 (Registered No.HSE-49/2003-2005) (G.O Ms No.401 dated 28-11-2005 of PR & RD (PTS.IV) Department, Government Andhra Pradesh.
- 7.2 Agency exempted under eighth proviso to section 14 of the said Act would have a choice to enter into an outsourcing arrangement for distribution of power, with the responsibility for generation and distribution of power continuing to be with such agency.
- 7.3 Agency exempted under eighth proviso to Section 14 of the said Act from licensing would be free from the licensing obligations and purview of the Appropriate Commissions in matters pertaining to determination of tariffs and universal supply obligations applicable to licensees. However, the provisions of the said Act in so far as they pertain to technical standards, safety measures etc., (e.g. Sections 10, 53 etc.) shall continue to be applicable.

- 7.4 The retail tariffs for electricity supply by agencies exempt under eighth proviso to Section 14 of the said Act would be set, based on mutual agreement between such agencies and the consumers. But the benefit of financial assistance/subsidies by the government (central or state) or other agencies, if any, will be fully passed on to the consumers. The Appropriate Commission would lay down guidelines for this purpose for various types of projects (for different fuels, technology and size) receiving subsidy as opposed to tariff determination on case-to-case basis. The Appropriate Commission shall have right to intervene by scrutinizing tariff, if these guidelines are not implemented in any particular case.
- 7.5 The state will identify the locations and source of energy for Decentralized Distributed Generation and the DISCOMs shall be the implementing Agencies.
- 7.6 The state will put in place administrative mechanisms like single window clearance within easy access for giving necessary approvals and clearances in time bound manner to facilitate development of standalone systems/decentralized generation projects also be exploit the potential of local resources.
- 7.7 (i) Special enabling dispensation would be put in place for standalone systems of up to 1MW which are based on cost of effective proven technology and use locally available resource such as biomass. These projects would have automatic approval for :
- (a) Land use change for area as per norms
  - (b) Pollution clearance, if technology is proven to be within laid down norms and
  - (c) Safety clearances on the basis of self certification conveyed to concerned authorities (such certification making the developer fully liable for any breach of safety regulations)
- (ii) Necessary orders shall be issued with respect to relevant laws/rules.
- 7.8 Institutions arrangements for back-up services and technical support to systems based on non-conventional sources of energy will be created by the State Governments. Such services would be provided on cost basis so as to make the arrangements sustainable.

## 8. ***Fund Requirements and Investment Plan***

- 1.3 Year wise fund requirement and investment plan to meet the objectives of the RE Plan is shown below:

Table – 8  
Fund Requirement and Investment Plan

( Rs.in Crore)						
Sector	'11-12	'12-13	'13-14	'14-15	'15-16	Total
<b>TRANSMISSION</b>	1060	1110	1110	660	1200	5140
<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	1888	2028	1682	1846	2215	9659
<b>TOTAL</b>	2948	3138	2792	2506	3415	14799

## **9. Monitoring of Rural Electrification**

9.1 The distribution utility will have the basic responsibility towards achieving the targets of village electrification, providing access to electricity to all by 2012 and implementation of various activities as mentioned in this RE Plan. District Committees with members from district administration, elected representatives, Panchayat, Zilla Praja Parishads, NGOs consumer associations, distribution utilities etc., would coordinate and review the extension of electrification in the district, review the quality of power supply and consumer satisfaction and promote energy efficiency and conservation. The District Committee would also facilitate the Rural Electrification projects, both through standalone systems and grid extension and local management projects, as may be required.

10. Amendments to the Plan: Based on the inputs and requirements, the Government will review the progress and accordingly suitable amendments will be made in the Plan, as and when required.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

SUTIRTHA BHATTACHARYA  
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

The Commissioner of Stationery & Printing, Government of A.P., Hyderabad.  
(with a request to publish the notification in the extraordinary issue of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 02.07.2011 and supply 300 copies to this Department immediately)

Copy to:

The Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.

The Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.

The Chairman & Managing Director,  
APTRANSCO, Vidyut Soudha, HYDERABAD.

The Chairman & Managing Director,  
Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited,  
Seethammadhara, VISAKHAPATNAM.

The Chairman & Managing Director,  
Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited,  
TIRUPATI.

The Chairman & Managing Director,  
Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Limited,  
Mint Compound, HYDERABAD.

The Chairman & Managing Director,  
Andhra Pradesh Northern Power Distribution Company Limited,  
WARANGAL.

The Managing Director,  
RESCO Cheepurupalli,  
Vizianagaram District.

The Managing Director,  
RESCO Anankapalli,  
Visakhapatnam District.

The Managing Director,  
RESCO Kuppam,  
Chittoor District.

The Managing Director,  
CESS Sircilla,  
Karimnagar District.

The PS to Prl. Secretary to CM.  
The Law Department.  
SF/SCs.  
(C.No.5145/PR.IV/2010)

//FORWARDED : : BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER